

Converting Colors

RGB(85, 161, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(85, 161, 162) contains.

RGB(85, 161, 162)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(85, 161, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55A1A2
RGB	85, 161, 162
RGB Percent	33%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.6667, 0.3686, 0.3647
CMYK	0.48, 0.01, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	181°, 31%, 48%
HSV	181°, 48%, 64%
XYZ	23.0128, 30.0297, 38.7658
YIQ	138.3900, -45.6170, -15.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

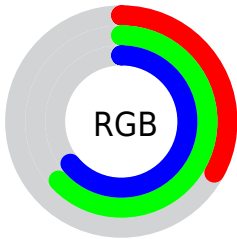
Format	Color
RYB	85, 123, 162
Decimal	5611938
CIELab	61.68, -23.19, -7.82
CIELCh	62, 24.474, 198.635
Yxy	30.0297, 0.2507, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283802018 (0xFF55A1A2)
YUV	138.3900, 11.6397, -46.8230
Hunter-Lab	54.7993, -20.9384, -3.5831

Details

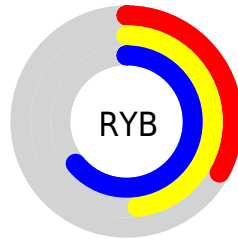
The RGB color **85, 161, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 86, 85**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 216, 217**, and **25, 109, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 161, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 161, 162**.

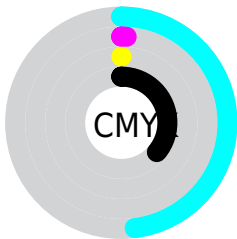
Distribution



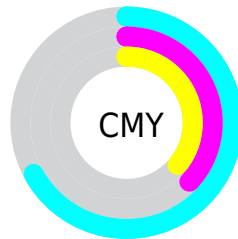
- Red (33%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 85, 161, 162 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 85, 161, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85, 161, 162



85, 161, 162

255, 255, 255



57, 135, 136



140, 216, 217



25, 109, 110



168, 245, 245



0, 84, 86



196, 255, 255



0, 61, 63



225, 255, 255



0, 39, 41

255, 255, 255



0, 12, 21



0, 0, 0



85, 161, 162



85, 161, 162



69, 161, 162



101, 161, 162

■ 53, 161, 162

■ 117, 161, 162

■ 36, 160, 162

■ 134, 162, 162

■ 20, 160, 162

■ 150, 162, 162

■ 4, 160, 162

■ 166, 162, 162

■ 0, 160, 162

■ 182, 162, 162

■ 198, 162, 162

■ 215, 163, 162

■ 231, 163, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



102, 161, 140



85, 161, 162



87, 159, 181

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



85, 161, 162



169, 139, 178



172, 145, 107

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



85, 161, 162



162, 86, 85

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



187, 138, 117



85, 161, 162



187, 134, 158

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85, 161, 162



141, 146, 190



193, 134, 136



151, 152, 108

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85, 161, 162



101, 155, 189



193, 134, 136



178, 142, 109

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85, 161, 162



182, 211, 212



85, 162, 85



89, 107, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85, 161, 162



91, 210, 212



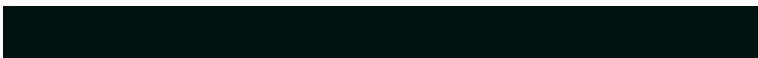
85, 123, 162



73, 81, 82



0, 143, 145



0, 18, 18

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



162, 85, 161



212, 91, 210



162, 123, 85



82, 73, 81



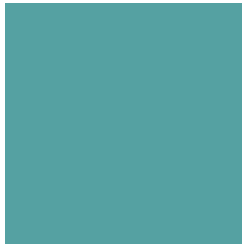
145, 0, 143



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 85, 161, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 85, 161, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 85, 161, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 161, 162.

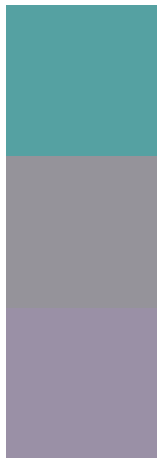


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 161, 162.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
85, 161, 162

Protanopia
149, 147, 154

Deuteranopia
154, 144, 166



Tritanopia
88, 159, 172

Trichromacy



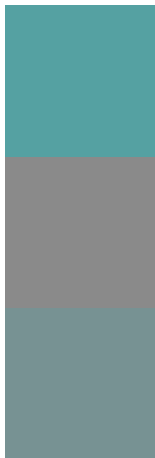
Original Color
85, 161, 162

Protanomaly
126, 152, 157

Deuteranomaly
129, 150, 165

Tritanomaly
87, 160, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
85, 161, 162

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
119, 146, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 85, 161, 162 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(85, 161, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 161, 162)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(85, 161, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 161, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 85, 161, 162 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(85, 161, 162) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 161, 162) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 161, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 161, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 161, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 161,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 85, 161, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 161, 162) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 161,  
162) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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